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The book contains 60 pages of clear, concise Latin. It well accomplishes its purpose, and it is to be hoped that the author, or some one else equally capable, will build upon the foundation thus laid.

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MILTON W. HUMPHREYS.

PROFESSOR REID'S LECTURES

On March 14 in his third lecture, Professor Reid said that we are apt to think of Rome as civilizing Europe, but before beginning that task she had done similar work in the Italian peninsula. At first she was not master in her own house: Liguria, for instance, was not really conquered until the time of Augustus; nor was communication between Italy and Rome secure till that time, nor were the tribes on the Alps subdued. We cannot trace the steps in the process of assimilation which went on throughout Italy. Local differences were tolerated; some towns remained Greek until a late period; Naples was regarded by Statius as a Greek city. There were two main types of Italian towns, those which had Roman citizenship, and those with the Latin franchise. This distinction lasted even after the Social War. After the time of Julius Caesar the Latin towns received Roman rights. Politically speaking, when voting in the Roman assembly was abolished, it did not make much difference whether a man had Roman or Latin rights, but socially the difference was very important. Finally the Latin grade came to be used as a step in civilizing towns. This use of the Latin franchise is very important and interesting, and Latinitas changed its meaning. For instance, after the Social War, in 89 B. C. the Gaulish towns in North Italy, which were practically barbarian, received the Latin franchise; later Julius Caesar gave them Roman rights.

The policy of expansion was settled once for all by Caesar—the heir of Flaminius and the Gracchi. Augustus carried on the process. Due consideration was given to the history, prejudices, social system, etc., of each region. Rome had no prepossessions in favor of a uniform plan. Gaul furnishes a remarkable instance of the wisdom and tolerance of the Roman government. The province in the South with Narbonne as its capital had been Latinized to a considerable extent before Caesar's time, but even in the province there were backward tribes, and their prejudices had to be conciliated. The modern town of Nîmes began as a collection of little townships with a new town in its center, and at first had only Latin rights, but before the end of the reign of Augustus a degree of Latinization had been reached which allowed the whole community to become Roman citizens. This is an illustration of the process that went on throughout the West. Outside the province there were at first no urban institutions at all. All towns there were created by Rome.

In Germany the towns were mostly fortresses; the

inhabitants were not thought fit to have any measure of local government. There are historic causes for this—the Roman and the German genius were hostile, and it was difficult for them to coalesce. The sub-Alpine peoples were gradually subdued, and by the time of Nero the Latin franchise was given to them.

Britain offered strenuous resistance to Rome. Towns of the regular Roman pattern were rare. Camulodunum (Colchester or Maldon?) was the first. London does not seem ever to have been municipalized as a Roman township. The Italian atmosphere was created rather by *contact* with military settlements, etc., than by institutions.

Spain was not thoroughly subdued till the time of Augustus, but in the South, by the end of the Republican period, Italic culture was more advanced than anywhere outside Italy, not excepting Narbonne and Sicily (Cicero's reference to the school of poets at Corduba owes its point to the production of olive oil there—which flavored their verse). Spain received much attention from Caesar, who had gained his fame as a soldier there. Augustus finished his task in laying out towns in Spain—a work on a vast scale. He left a mark everywhere, but nowhere more than in Spain.

G. M. HIRST.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

The Classical Association of New England held a very successful meeting at Hartford, on April 1-2. The attendance was good, especially at the opening session on Friday afternoon. One very pleasant feature of the entire meeting was the fact that abundant opportunity was given for those present to meet one another. The papers dealt largely, in one way or another, with the difficulties besetting the teacher in the preparatory schools. Several papers, however, were more or less informational rather than pedagogical in character. Of these mention may be made of Roman Law and Roman Literature, by Dr. James J. Robinson, of the Hotchkiss School, which we are to hear at the coming meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, Vergil in the Age of Elizabeth, by Professor K. C. M. Sills, of Bowdoin College, Rome's Heroic Past in the Poems of Claudian, by Professor C. H. Moore, of Harvard University, and Integer Vitae, by Professor G. L. Hendrickson, of Yale University (see for this paper The Classical Journal, April). It was a very great pleasure for the second time to be privileged to convey to the Classical Association of New England greetings from The Classical Association of the Atlantic States (Professor Lodge, the duly appointed delegate, was unable to be present). The New England Association made a gain in members during the last year, and now has nearly 350 members.

C. K.